

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VI. NO. 29,

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 289.

Business Directory.
NEWMARKET
Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron,
and Japan Warehouse.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to the firm of HODGE & SON, the undersigned respectfully intimates to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. SAMAN DAVIS, our Shop has been removed to the corner of Main Street, and is now open for business.

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES.
Of the best designs and latest patterns: Japanned and Painted Tin Ware; Cast Iron Pumps, and Lead Pipes.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons desiring to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Furs of every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. 11-47

F. W. BATHURST,
TEACHER OF MUSIC, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order. In Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Bradie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 11-31

T. BOTSFORD,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly Attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.

WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to THOMAS NIXON, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 11-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT.
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with dispatch. Newmarket, Feb. 5, 1856. 11-50

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP.
In his new premises, Situated near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, durability and dispatch.

Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 22, 1856. 11-17

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitchurch, King and East Guilford.

GOODS of all description sold on Commission, at the Auction Mart of the Suburban, on the First Monday of every Month.

Auction Sales attended in the above Townships.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. 11-3

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, 2nd of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. 11-3

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS,
NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers for the liberal support he has received since commencing business and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

Sets, Tables, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bedroom Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of CABINET WORK, punctually attended to.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A good variety of Laces, Plates, and Handles for sale. Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. 11-51

Franklin House.
Seneca & Elliott Streets, Buffalo, N. Y. PROPRIETORS: E. YOUNGLOVE AND G. E. L. JACKSON. BOARD, \$1 PER DAY.

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at the Office, BLANK MANUSCRIPT CERTIFICATES, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 15 per dozen or 25 per 100.

MILLINERY
HAYING opened a Millinery and dress-making Establishment, lately opened the North American Hotel, Newmarket, to the patronage of the Ladies.

THE MISS VERNONS
Newmarket, May 28, 1857. 11-17

Business Directory.
CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA. 11-16

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
SHARON. 11-16

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 11-36

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c. Office—in the New Court, House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857. 11-37

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Eglinton Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-11

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commission-er in the Queen's Bench Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 11-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 11-15

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill), Newmarket.
11-26

Unity Fire and Unity General Insurance Associations, OF ENGLAND,
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.

Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Carter Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.

Toronto Branch—Toronto Street
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1856. 11-35

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th, 1854. 11-1

W. HOBBLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 11-17

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, & CO.
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 5, 1855. 11-36

J. EDWARDS,
Stationer, & Book Manufacturer,
Dealer in School Books, English and American.

PAPER HANGINGS,
School, Letter and Newspaper, Envelopes, &c., &c., No. 59, Yonge Street, Toronto.

N. B.—Orders for the country carefully attended to.
Toronto, July 7, 1857. 11-23

NOTICE!
THE subscriber begs to acquaint the inhabitants of St. John and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

TAILORING TRADE.
Nearly opposite Dean's Dry Goods Store, where he will be pleased to wait on those desiring his services in any of the branches of his business.
G. P. SMITH.
Sharon, Sept. 21, 1856. 11-34

Ryan & Hallen,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.

ROADS, Bridges and other Works surveyed and superintended.
Large and Town-plots surveyed, inspected and reported upon.

Descriptions, Diagrams, Estimates, and other professional papers prepared.

Property bought and sold on Commission, and otherwise.

At orders and communications promptly attended to.

Personal application, either at their office or at the residence of Mr. Ryan, on Yonge Street.

A facility for an apprentice. A compass for sale.

OFFICE—MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.
December 4, 1856. 11-44

PENITENTIARY
Boot and Shoe Establishment,
51 Yonge Street, 4 doors above King Street
TORONTO.

JAMES B. CARRUTH,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Wholesale and Retail, at Low Prices. Country pur-chasers will find it to their advantage to give this establishment a call before selecting elsewhere.

Toronto, Oct. 22, 1856. 11-33

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
OF all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, June 1, 1857. 11-10

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., 40, SHARON, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 11-51

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Brownsville, April, 1857. 11-14

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 11-14

Dr. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Gekie.
Aurora, March 11, 1857. 11-6

MILLINERY.
THE Show Room of Miss E. Maguire will be opened on Saturday, May 2nd. Every variety of European and American fashion of Bonnets, Mantillas, Head-dresses, &c., for Spring and Summer wear.

Newmarket, April 23, 1857. 11-12

GENTLEMEN.
If you want a well-made and good-fitting Garment, call at

BOGART'S
Tailoring Establishment.
Newmarket, April 15, 1857. 11-10

Ready Made Clothing!
THE undersigned keeps on hand a large quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING—For sale cheap.

MORRITZ ZELLER.
Newmarket, April 6, 1857. 11-10

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET,
HAVING recently located in this place, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES, such as

BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS,
Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Prince Alberts, Trotting Buggies, &c.

Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.

SHOP, ON MAIN STREET,
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office
Newmarket, April 15, 1857. 11-11

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!
THE undersigned respectfully announces to his customers and the public, that he has lately made large additions to his Warehouses, by adding

Fancy, Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs,
Which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. House furnishers will find it to their advantage to give him a call before selecting elsewhere.

V. S. ROADHOUSE.
Newmarket, April 24, 1857. 11-12

DENTISTRY.
Dr. R. MOORE,
SURGEON DENTIST

RESPECTFULLY informs all parties who may desire to avail themselves of his services, that he will be at

HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET,
The last Saturday in each Month, and remain till the following Monday morning.

For Extracting Teeth, 1s 3d; for Filling teeth with silver or cement, 1s 3d; and with gold, 2s 6d. Strike while the iron is hot.

All operations in Mechanical Dentistry warranted—and as cheap as elsewhere.

Newmarket, March 5th, 1857. 11-50

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
China, Glass and Earthenware.

The highest price paid for Farm Produce. Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c. 7m17

Jas. McEure & Henry Croxon,
HOLLAND LANDING,
LICENSED AS WHARVES for the Counties of York, Ontario and Simcoe. All Orders Punctually attended.

Armstrong House,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing, COLLINGWOOD.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. 11-22

G. L. HUGHES,
SADDLER, CARRIAGE TRIMMER, AND HARNES MAKER.
BROWNVILLE.

CONSTANTLY on hand Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Carriage Trimmings, Whips, &c., &c. Carriages Trimmed to order, on the shortest notice, and latest styles.

Brownsville, June 25th, 1857. 11-21

WOOL, WOOL!
THE Subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for Wool at the Newmarket Station.

J. W. MARSDEN.
Newmarket, May 23, 1857. 11-17

NEWMARKET HOTEL.
MORITZ ZELLER,

BEGS to acquaint the public of this Town and neighborhood, that he has leased the above premises for the purpose of carrying on the business of a

Hotel and Boarding House,
And hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

THE BAR
Liberal supplied with the best Wines, Spirits and Gentlemen's Clothing.

M. Z. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he will also carry on the

Tailoring and Clothing Business
In the above premises. Customers will be supplied with Cloth, upon the lowest terms, and may rest assured that Clothing will be got up in the best style.

Newmarket, Nov. 4, 1856. 11-10

Poetry.
From the London Leader.

The New Aristocracy.
A title once could only show
The signs of noble birth.
And men of rank were years ago
The great ones of the earth.

They deemed it just the crown should shrink
Before the cap and gown;
They thought it wrong the poor would think
And right to keep them down.

There were the days when books were things.
"The people" could not touch;
Made for the use of lords and kings,
And only meant for such—
To work the loom, to till the soil,
To cut the costly gown—
To thread the round of daily toil,
Was quite enough for them.

Time was when just to read and write
Were thought a wonderful deed.
For those who work with morning light
To earn their daily meal,
The man a more submissive slave,
The less his head-piece knew;
And so the man from habit gave
Their birth-right to the few.

Now look around, the light of Truth
Is spreading far and wide,
And that which fills the English youth,
Must shame our ancient pride.
"His line alone can wield the sword,
In spite of wealth and rank;
The artisan may face a lord
With thousands in the bank.

We scorn not those of high degree,
For so 'twere wrong to do;
But power never can be such,
And quite as noble too,
The man who works for bread
May have purchase, a warmer heart,
And perhaps a clearer head.

Then grieve not for "the good old times,"
Behold a brighter day!
The cause for our fathers' crimes
Are wearing fast away.
Before the Pen, the Press, and Rail,
Must conquer the sword,
The mighty power cannot fail—
Then aid it one and all!

Literature.
Written for "Porter's Spirit of the Times."

Plundering a Melon Patch.
BY HAZEL GREEN, ESQ.

Ab Ashley was a real, live Hoosier, notorious for everything in general, and stealing melons in particular.

In melon time, he was the dread of the whole neighborhood; for when he visited a patch, he made it a rule never to leave until it was entirely destroyed.

This was a singular trait in his character—something unaccountable—for, aside from this, he was considered one of the best fellows in the world.

Stealing melons, and plundering patches seemed to be a part of his nature, for it was evident that it did not arise from any niggardly disposition or selfish motives.

He was a real open-hearted kind of individual, always growing more melons than anybody else, and giving them away more freely than anybody else.

"They were no object to him, yet he could not resist the temptation to steal from his neighbors, just for the fun of it."

As he is a long time that has no turn, and likewise, had followed up the work of stealing melons all his life, he would have got to be a melon thief of long standing.

But such a state of things was not destined to last always—"A change came over the spirit of his dream."

I recollect once, in melon season, some three or four youngsters called at Ab's house, and after telling him of the "fine patch" that Deacon Aikens had, proposed to visit it.

Ab was on hand, without a moment's hesitation, and so the company set out as soon as it was fairly dark.

Before proceeding further, I may say of Ab, in the language of the poet, "He loved wherely," as well as he did melons; and as the boys, in whose company he was, had looked to the future and brought along a bountiful supply of the "good critter," he was soon enjoying himself hugely.

Round and round went the black bottle, and on went the company. They soon got to be very merry—so much so that apparently they paid no attention to road or path but went right through the woods and brush, the same as if they had been walking on a barn floor.

At length, after winding about it various ways, and overcoming many obstacles, such as fallen trees and "worm fences," they lay in their route they arrived at the patch, and pitched over the enclosure. Ye gods, what a sight! There lay the huge melons, so thick that their adventurers could scarcely walk for them. There they lay great mealy, "Red cures," apparently calling out in their own language, "Ariso, slush and eat!"

They were none of your little, long "wizzled-up" things, such as find their way to the market stands, and which one would suppose had fallen from the vines with a fit of the "blue devils;" but they were great, plump, jolly, good natured fellows, many of which were already showing their red interior, having, apparently burst their sides with laughter.

Ab was right in his glory, and so, hauling out his jack knife, he fell to slashing around with a vengeance. The others followed his example, and very soon there was sad havoc in the melon-patch.

Having satisfied his appetite, Ab fell to stamping and crushing open all that came in his way. The other boys hesitated to participate at first, urging that it was really too bad to treat the old Deacon in such a manner; but Ab swore it was good enough for the old hypocrite, and that he would not leave as long as there was a melon with a whole hide. Finding there was no stopping him, they lent a hand to the performance, and very soon every melon was destroyed; and not only that, but the vines were pulled up and heaped in one corner of the patch.

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many a patch like this, and may Ab Ashley and his friends have the honor of harvesting it for 'em."

All swung their hats around three times in silence.

"Now, boys," said he, as I ain't much drunk yet, 'spos I give another one for us all to drink!"

The consent was unanimous, and after thinking a moment, and holding the bottle up to let the moonlight shine through it, he delivered himself of the following, to the tune of "Dandy Jim from Carolina!"

"Here's old black Bet. You welcome guest,
You've got disturbed me of my rest;
You drain my pockets, steal my purse,
And make my damed old coat look worse.
Tip her round—hip hurrah!
Tip her round—hip hurrah!
Tip her round—hip hurrah!
We'll not go home till break of day."

Hats went around three times, after which the bottle started, and made a like number of revolutions.

"Now fetch me that pole yonder, till I erect a standard, to show that man has been to the summit, and the work'll be complete," said Ab.

The pole was brought, and after tearing a strip off an old cotton handkerchief, and attaching it to the end of the pole, Ab stuck

New Advertisements.

Credit Sale—Geo. T. Pearson.
New Saddle—S. Mullins.
New Saddle—S. Mullins.
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New Saddle—S. Mullins.
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Money Received.

On the New Era, during the week ending August 20th, 1857.
Joshua Beart \$1.50, David Wilson \$1.50, W. J. March \$1.50, Geo. P. Dixon \$1.00, Chas. Cox \$3.00, L. N. Smith \$5.00, Hy. Muldo \$5.00.

Agents for the "New Era"

ABRAMS—Messrs. Ashton & MacNeill.
KETTLEBY—Mr. S. Snider.
LLOYD—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
BROWN—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
BROOKHEAD—Mr. John Bodley.
HOLLAND LANDING—Mr. J. M. Harper.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday Aug. 21, 1857.

General Summary.

The friends in Sharon purpose holding their usual autumn illumination and festival on the 4th and 5th proximo. For particulars see advertisement elsewhere.

The Band have decided on holding their concert on Friday next, the 25th inst. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Our thanks are due to the Clerk of "Routine and Records" in the Assembly, for his promptness in forwarding us an early day a copy of the Statutes for 1857. From the same office, of late, we have received several printed documents.

We call attention to the great Sale of Stock advertised by Mr. Geo. L. Pearson. This gentleman has already acquired considerable fame as a stock-breeder, and for years he has been a very successful competitor in the surrounding Townships, at exhibitions.

Heavy rains during the past week have militated against farmers in gathering their fall crops. Some have complained that the wheat in stock had sprouted considerably. This, added to the previous injury received from rust, will very materially affect the quality, in this part of the country.

At a meeting of the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute, held in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening last, Mr. Thos. Nixon and Mr. E. D. Rogers were elected. Delegates to represent the Institute at the "Board of Arts and Manufactures," which meets in Toronto on the 25th inst. The President, Col. Bessford, is a member of that Board by virtue of his office.

Bogus watches are now on sale at the various Railway Depots in Toronto. We would advise travellers, from this section of country, against dealing with those engaged in the Jewelry business at these places. Sometimes they endeavor to make a sale; at other times desire to effect a loan and leave the watch in security. The whole thing is a swindle; and we make mention of the fact to put people on their guard.

The Agriculturalist for August is on our table, and contains articles on the various kinds of insects, &c., that affect the wheat crops; Agricultural books and Periodicals; Trials of Reapers and Mowers; Gypsum and Plaster; Time for Cutting Grass; Training of Steers for the Yoke; How to farm soil, heavy soils; The importance of Salt for Animals, &c. It is published monthly at Toronto by Wm. McDougall, Esq., at 2s 6d per annum. Every farmer should take it. Accompanying this number is another sheet of 32 pages of the transactions of the Board of Agriculture.

Whitechurch Council.

The above Council met at the Wellington Hotel, Aurora, Mr. C. Case, proprietor, on Wednesday last, the 19th inst.

All the members present: the Reeve, Joseph Hartman, Esq., in the chair.

The Reeve stated there was considerable business to come before them; but he had not strength sufficient to sit with them long at a time.

A number of Petitions were then presented from the Trustees of various School Sections, praying the Council to levy and collect School rates.

Also, a petition from Eli Gorham, Esq., praying for power to close the old road along the North side of his lot, known as Gorham Street.

Moved by Mr. Jones seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the sum of £25 be appropriated towards the Town Line East, and £23 towards ditching the new road along Gorham Street, leading from Newmarket, and that a By-Law be introduced for that purpose.

Mr. Irwin said he would like to have Gorham Street properly made through to the 3rd Concession this season; but presumed there were not funds to enable the Council to do so.

Mr. Wilson said the new road would cut up considerably this fall and next spring. It would take £50 to make it a good road; and he therefore considered it would not do to close up the old road this fall. The resolution was then put and carried, and the By-Law introduced and finally passed.

Mr. Irwin then moved for leave to introduce a By-Law to close the old road on Gorham Street.

Leave was granted and the By-Law was read a first time.

The Council then went into Committee of the whole on the By-Law, Mr. Jones in the chair.

[At this stage of the proceeding the Reeve became exhausted and was obliged to retire.] Mr. Irwin said the By-Law was left blank as to the time for closing this road. He wished to do for the best; and thought it would scarcely do to close the old road this fall. He felt satisfied that unless the new road was gravelled it would not stand the frost next spring.

already been granted he thought the whole of the new road might be gravelled.

Mr. Wilson said he was not in favor of closing the old road till spring. It would not prove a very great detriment to Mr. Gorham, while he was satisfied the new road would not bear the travel between this and spring.

Mr. Gorham then made his explanations why he was desirous of closing the old road this fall. He wanted to remove the old rails now along the road, and replace the line with new; and in building he desired to build on the line, and the old rails he wanted to use as another portion of his farm.

Mr. Irwin thought we should have some guarantee for spring travel. If the old road was closed and the new one became bad in the spring, Mr. Gorham would not like to have his fields thrown open to allow travel upon the old road.

Mr. Gorham said no! he should not like to have his fences thrown down; but if they would add £23 to what had been granted, he would guarantee the new road.

Mr. Wilson said unless that guarantee was reduced to writing he would not vote for the By-Law. He had every confidence in Mr. Gorham; but they could not tell what might transpire between this and next spring.

Mr. Gorham expressed his willingness to give the guarantee, and the blank in the By-Law, as to the time for closing up the old road was filled for the 1st of October next.

The committee then rose, and the Council adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

All the members present—the Reeve in the Chair.

The agreement which Mr. Wilson required before voting for the By-Law was then written out and signed. It provides that in case the new road, at any time between this and the 1st of June next becomes impassable, Mr. Gorham is to put it in repair, or throw down his fences and allow the public to travel upon the old road. The notice of its being impassable to be sent by one of the Councillors.

Mr. Irwin moved for leave to introduce a By-Law to levy School Rates.—Granted.

The By-Law was then introduced and read a first time, and the Council went into committee of the whole on the same.—Mr. Jones in the Chair—when the following sums were ordered to be collected, as prayed for in the petitions:

School Section No. 1, the sum of £30 0 0
Do. No. 2, do. £30 0 0
Do. No. 3, do. £39 0 0
Do. No. 5, do. £30 0 0
Do. No. 9, do. £32 0 0
Do. No. 11, do. £15 0 0

Also, the proportionate amount required in Union School No. 2, Whitechurch and King.

The By-Law was then read a second time, and the Committee rose and reported the same to the Council. Under this By-Law 11 per cent was added to the above amount to pay for collection.

The By-Law was then read a third time and adopted.

In fixing the per centage to be charged for collection Mr. Wilson wanted it fixed at 1 per cent, Mr. Jones at 2 per cent; but Mr. Irwin and Mr. Taylor thought 11 the proper amount, and this was carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Irwin, that the sum of £135 be raised by taxation upon the rateable property of the Township, for general purposes, and that have been granted to introduce a By-Law for that purpose.

Mr. Jones moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Joshua Wilson, that £135 be struck out and £120 be inserted instead thereof.—Yeas—Messrs. Jones and Wilson; Nays—Messrs. Taylor and Irwin.

The Reeve voted with the nays and declared the amendment lost. He said he would have been in favor of £120; but as the representative of Newmarket was in favor of the larger amount he was surprised that Mr. Wilson or Mr. Jones should oppose it.

The By-Law was then read a first time; and the Council went into Committee of the whole on the same. Mr. Taylor in the chair, when it was read a second time.

The Committee then rose and reported the By-Law to the Council.

When the By-Law came up for a third reading Mr. Wilson again moved that the £135 be struck out and £120 inserted instead thereof, but could not get a second.

The By-Law then passed.

On motion of Mr. Irwin, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the sum of £50 was ordered to be collected as a poor rate, for the maintenance of Adam Baker and David Dillingham.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the accounts of the Township were ordered to be kept in dollars and cents on and after the 1st of January next.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Taylor, Arnold Haight was appointed to call the first School Meeting in School Section No. 3, and George Hartman to call the School Meeting in Section marked A, upon the plan.

A By-Law was then introduced and passed through the Council appointing Mr. R. Readehead, Township Collector.

A By-Law was also introduced and passed, appointing John Hogart Esq., as Returning Officer to hold the first Municipal Election in the village of Newmarket.

The Council then adjourned.

New Agricultural Bill.

It will be recollected by most of our readers, that the Minister of Agriculture, at the late Session of Parliament, introduced a Bill regarding County and Township Agricultural Societies; and as it differs in some respects from the former Act, we publish below a synopsis of its provisions:—

COUNTY OR ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETIES.

Section 37, of this Act provides for the organization of an Agricultural Society in each of the Electoral Divisions in Upper Canada, whenever fifty persons shall become Members thereof by signing a Declaration, and paying each not less than five shillings annually to the funds of the said society; and a true copy of said Declaration shall, (within one month after the money has been so paid) be transmitted to the Board of Agriculture.

implements and machines, the production of Grain and all kinds of Vegetables, Plants, Flowers and Fruits, or for any Work of Art; and it shall not be lawful to expend the funds of the Society, derived from subscriptions of Members, or the Public Grant, for any object inconsistent with those above mentioned; the Directors of the County Society have power to make By-Laws for the government of the Association, and carrying out its objects.

Section 40 makes the Presidents of all Township Societies ex officio members of the County Boards; and all the Presidents of Mechanics' Institutes and of Boards of Trade; provided that such Township Societies, Mechanics' Institute or Boards of Trade have contributed ten dollars towards the funds of said County Society.

Section 42 provides for calling meetings, and fixes the number forming a quorum.

Section 41 makes it the duty of the County Board to prepare and submit to the members an annual Report of their proceedings, which shall state the names of the members of the society and the amount paid by each, the names of all persons to whom premiums were awarded, and the amount of such premiums, and the name of the animal or thing to which a prize was awarded, together with such remarks and suggestions as the Directors shall be enabled to offer; also, a detailed statement of the finances shall be submitted. After the reception of the report by the annual meeting, a true copy shall be forwarded to the Board of Agriculture on or before the first day of April.

Section 43 provides that the County Society shall receive the Reports of the Township Societies, and transmit them to the Board of Agriculture, with such remarks thereon as may enable the said Board to obtain a correct knowledge of the progress of Agricultural Improvement in the County.

TOWNSHIP SOCIETIES.

Section 45 provides for the organization in each Township in Upper Canada, or in any two or more such Townships together, whenever a sufficient number of persons, not less than twenty-five, shall become members, by signing a declaration, and subscribing a sum not less than ten pounds annually to the funds thereof; a true copy of said declaration to be forthwith transmitted to the County Society, certified by the President or Vice President.

Section 46 fixes the time of holding the Annual meetings in the second week in January in each year, at which meeting a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and not less than three nor more than nine Directors shall be elected.

Section 47 enacts that Township Societies shall prepare similar reports to the County Society and transmit them to the Secretary of the County Society in time for the Annual Meeting in February.

In preparing the above synopsis we have had two objects in view: first, to give Township Societies an insight into the nature of the duties they will have to perform; and secondly, to bring before the farming community of North York the desirableness and importance of establishing a County Society and County Board within our own bounds, instead of being obliged to go to Toronto to do our business. We could then hold County Shows where members of all the Townships Societies in the Riding could attend and be fairly represented, and at the same time keep up our Township Associations. Again, with the exception of King Township alone, it would be much more convenient to attend to the business Township Societies have to transact with the County Board at Newmarket, than in Toronto, and even King would experience no detriment or inconvenience. The Association now known as the North York Riding could easily be turned into the County Society—embracing, as it does, members from nearly all the Townships in the Riding; the Agricultural Society at Stouffville could then form a Branch Association and be called the Whitechurch Society. Newmarket being an Incorporated Town, will stand disconnected after the 1st of January next, and then become a fitting place for headquarters of the County Society. We are aware that many persons prejudiced against the locality will say we are working for self-interest; but independent of such considerations, we put it to those who have transacted business with the County Society heretofore would it not be more to the convenience of Township Societies to do their business at home. Presidents of local Societies could then more easily attend the meetings of the County Board, and thereby exercise a healthful influence over County Directors. These are important considerations, and materially affect the agricultural prosperity of the Riding; and we hope the farming community will take the matter in hand. So far as the payment of \$10 is concerned, by each Township Society, this will have to be done any way, whether paid at home or in Toronto, in order to obtain the Government appointment, while at the present time we lose all the advantages of the County Shows being held in our midst, and we are not in a position to profit by the experience of practical agriculturists.

The course to be pursued in bringing about this important desideratum is very plain. Let fifty or sixty of the farmers in the neighborhood of this place, with as many as might feel disposed to join from the various Townships in the Riding sign the declaration, as above referred to, and forward it to the Board of Agriculture; then let the various Township Branch Societies sign a Declaration and forward it to this County Board, and the whole machinery is put in operation. The plan is plain and simple; and if there are good results flowing from these County organizations, the farmers in this section of the country will then reap the benefit, as well as those residing near Toronto. We have long been held tributary to the city; and the farmers along the front have long been reaping benefit at the expense of the interior, and why not now claim these advantages as our own? Let there be an united effort and we shall rest satisfied of the result. As soon as the harvest is over, we would be glad if the President of North York Society would call a general meeting of its members to take this matter into consideration and adopt such measures as will tend to successfully carry out the objects contemplated. We believe that the formation of a County Board in this Riding would be attended with beneficial results.

by cementing more closely the different Township organizations, and leading to a generous spirit of improvement and rivalry in the cultivation of the soil and breeding of stock. Now is the time for action: whatever is done let it be done quickly.

Correspondence.

IF we wish to be duly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. To the Editor of the New Era.

The York Riding's Gazette's Politics—ARE THEY WHO OR FORTY—WE ONLY CAN EXPLAIN, AND WILL WE?

Sir—I think, that the York Riding's Gazette is incorrigible, neither ceasing or driving will produce the salutary effect of moving him from his present inactive position.—In his "Prospectus"—oh! that Prospectus!—he daubs himself a "pioneer" in a "good (old) cause"—what cause Mr. Gazette?—we are all anxiously waiting for you to define—"The Politics of the York Riding's Gazette will be eminently and emphatically British"—Now do say what is to be understood by British Politics!—one would be led to suspect that you meant to "straddle the fence"—blow hot and cold, to suit the times; and yet "methinks," you are a Tory; if so, declare it like a man, and "nail your colors to the mast-head" in sincerity and truth, and do not play the corsair any longer, every honest man, be he Whig or Tory, will then give you credit for your manly declaration of principles (if you have any). I do not purpose being hard upon you, I am informed by those who are acquainted with you that there are many worse fellows to be found than you are, Mr. Gazette; and as I am one of those whose heart is overflowing with the milk of human kindness, I will be charitable towards you, and endeavor to bring you to a sense of duty, by pointing out your shortcomings in as gentle a manner as your ego will admit of. If I was personally acquainted with you I might invite you into my private study and administer a paternal exhortation—duty my sacred duty, dear Mr. Gazette, calls upon me to bemoan you in calling your earnest attention to your present position—very like a ship at sea, without a helm—Take my advice now, and in your next number declare yourself—"British" Whig! or "British" Tory!—one or the other but not both.

Until I have the pleasure of reading your declaration believe me, my dear Gazette, to be yours affectionately,

AJAX.

August 20, 1857.

Aurora Matters Again.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—I see that my friend "Mr. Numbseall" has been edifying you again with another of his literary productions. How rich he begins—"far better had he been asleep."—No doubt he thinks so; and I expect that by this time he wishes he had been in the land of nod himself, instead of exposing himself in the manner he has. If my learned friend, in his first article, had made use of the singular pronoun instead of the plural I should have taken no notice of it. People would naturally suppose that we were all Numbsealls as well as himself and had to be told to you to know what the duty of a Magistrate was—notwithstanding, we are thankful to you, Mr. Editor, for the information you have given him—or that we were approximating to a state of things similar to what they are in New York at the present time.

Now, Mr. Editor, for my part I am proud of our little village, from the fact that so far as its morality is concerned it will compare favorably with any place of its size in Canada.—Mr. Numbseall's may say to the contrary in twelfth standing. I also beg leave to inform that gentleman that the Spirit does not even know who "Durante Vita" is much less writing for him; nor do I care whether he is pleased or otherwise. The fact is, Mr. Numbseall is casting a slur upon our village; although, poor man, he probably didn't know it at the time.

As to the quarrelling on the day in question; I saw none but what occurred on the ground on which the Mechanics' Institute was holding its party. Probably Mr. Numbseall might, as he was making himself very busy that day, or has been since. Now, Mr. Editor, it appears to me that Mr. Numbseall is fishing for the Spirit; so let him come out in openly and doff the very appropriate tag, that he has assumed, and we will try and have him appointed. Now, sir, it is evident that Mr. Numbseall has become surcharged with something or other, he hardly knows what, until it came forth in the shape of kicking at the Magistrate *inimicus omnis furere credit ceteros*.

Mr. Editor, knowing that next to your own flourishing Town, you take a lively interest in our welfare, I have thus been emboldened to crave your indulgence once more. I do not intend taking further notice of my honorable friend Mr. Numbseall, but "will leave him alone in his glory."

Yours, &c.,

Aurora, Aug. 18, 1857.

For the New Era.

An Impartial View of Statism.

BY DAVID WILSON.

The Scriptures are the various evidences of the will and attributes of God to the world. We cannot rationally believe that the inspired scriptures, seeing all inspired truths have one original. And now to receive the Scriptures according to our necessities—which are many, the first thing to be considered is, for us or every person to know his own mind,—which by nature we are in many parts and act according to our abilities given of the one universal spirit who is God. I cannot conceive God to be in parts right and wrong; but that he is one God, in all flesh without variation. I receive the Scriptures as a garment of the Lord, which is spirit and not flesh. Men have divided the Scriptures according to the understanding of their several minds, and those divisions have rent the garments of the Lord. I cannot see those divisions to be honorable, or glorious, to the one great name of heaven and earth. There appears to be an exclusion in them—one person for another—as though God was a partialist in this lower world. The excuses for statism are the degree of righteousness which we assume to possess. I apprehend this station of life to be beyond the judgement of men,—but to make this kind of theory good, and to be justified in life, application is applied to them from the Scriptures. I observe that those proofs are fallible, and have been ever since

God inspired man to do his will on earth as it is in heaven; therefore a war of words is not taken place to decide which party is right amongst the various names that have been assumed to serve the Lord. If the Scriptures can decide, then there is no necessity for free grace or the spirit of God to be an arbiter among men. I freely confess that I believe Scripture to be a sure foundation that we did a cloudy people, each one according to his mind. This I take to be the great design of the universe, and the former of man. "God has given us as we can receive. No one mind has received all the Scriptures, therefore it is certain that we have not received the grace of God from heaven—or his gift of Jesus Christ, whom I cannot conceive to be a sectarian. I therefore presume that the spirit of the Son has but a partial acceptance in the heart of a sectarian. And now if we admit—which I freely and conscientiously do—that there is a good and great purpose in statism, which I conceive to be the knowledge and imperfections of the human mind, which, by imitation, hath clothed the mind with a portion or part of the garment of the Lord partially excluding and separating the great family and part from the other. The extent of statism is to exalt one part above another—receive some, and object to a union with them by Scripture they cannot receive. This appears to me to be a bewildered mind from one God. Notwithstanding, God has graciously given such measures as we could receive; and I sincerely do believe that God has a great purpose in statism,—and that is, to teach the wisest of us that we do not fully know the Lord who is one to all people,—and that hath divided his garment as we could receive according to our limited minds, by bringing these broken parts or fragments into one cover he will make himself manifest to the world in no mind which is a soul regenerated from statism into one mind—i.e., one measure of grace which is the Lord from heaven manifest to this lower world. In such a case no sectarian can have a choice of which part he will serve, but the Lord only who is God with man and no other. I believe the statian plan of worship to be of great utility in discovering to us there is something wanting that hinders the great family of God to agree. And now as the Scriptures are a book of records of the attributes of God to the world, we are under the necessity of believing that according to the ages of the world God has given to the various conditions of the mind such as human mind could receive. And he has sent to the brethren messengers of the Scriptures and they have gone in various minds—and various creeds—and the end must be to bring the brethren to the knowledge of the Scriptures. But, will he can minister the life of God to the world, will be known of us, and we have received him according to the purpose of his own glory who rules the world in mercy and is righteous in his judgments, as we deserve, according to the works we have done in his own name. And now my impartial view of statism is this, that God will show himself more merciful to the world than any sectarian hath done, and receive them to himself that hath been rejected by the wise builders of the present age,—and gather into one basket the fragments that remain when all the variegated sectaries are accomplished in their various minds about the mind of God and measures of righteousness.—Sharon, August 12th, 1857.

Glenville.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR—I am informed by some respectable persons from near the above village, that an unlicensed gossamer is just started there, to the great disgust of the larger part of the inhabitants. If this be true, which I fear it is, I hope the offender will take this timely warning, and beat a retreat from the disgrace into which he is hurrying himself.

If it is continued he may early expect to reap the consequences of transgressing the law.

Yours, &c.,

Newmarket, August 19th, 1857.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Columbin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

The Columbin, from Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst., arrived here at nine o'clock this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is but little news by this arrival. The English papers were mainly occupied with rumors and speculations, in the absence of further advice, on the affairs of India.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Palmerston introduced a Bill empowering Government to embody and call the Militia at any time before the 25th of March next, without having to call Parliament together again. He said that the state of things existing in India caused a great strain upon the Queen's forces, who were engaged in a foreign war; but to meet this strain, ten battalions were to be raised, and the regiments were to be increased from 810 to 1,000 rank and file, and those serving in India from 1,000 to 1,200. All this could be done without going beyond existing Acts, and the charge would mainly fall on the East India Co., but as time would be necessary to provide this increase, and the country in the interim would be drained of troops, the embodiment of the Militia might become necessary. Hence the proposition.

After some remarks from the Opposition, the Bill was read the first time.

Lord Brougham moved for a return of the number of electors in the last Parliamentary contest, and spoke at length in favor of an enlargement of the franchise. He protested, however, against any alteration of the constitution of the country, with a view to make it democratic, as he thought enough had been done in that direction by the Reform Bill of 1832.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Aug. 5.

Cotton market has become very quiet, but prices firmly maintained.

The weather was generally fine, and harvesting quite common.

Wheat—In the southern and midland counties of England, the breadstuffs market was very dull, and declined 1s a 34 per bushel on wheat, 6d per bushel on flour, and 6d per bushel on mixed and yellow corn. It was variously reported in the Liverpool circulars that white corn had undergone no change.

It is expected that the Great Eastern will be ready for launching during the spring of 1858. More than 1,000 men are continuously employed upon her.

There has been a considerable party rioting in Belfast. There constables have been seriously wounded by stones; and one young man received several bayonet stabs from the soldiers.

General Walker is stated to be making some progress in collecting funds at the South for another Nicaragua expedition. But not to the extent anticipated by his friends. General Henningsen is supposed to have gone to meet Walker at Savannah. *Globe*.

Mrs. Cunningham Sent to Gaol.

(From the N. Y. Tribune Friday.)

Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, was removed from No. 31 Bond street, yesterday, to the City Prison and locked up in the same cell she occupied on a former occasion. Since the delivery of Justice Davidson's opinion, she has been permitted to remain in Bond street as a spectator of the Fifteenth Precinct, acting as agent of Mr. Gray, "Warden" of the City Prison. There being no chance of her obtaining bail, it was resolved yesterday morning to remove her to the "Tomb," the matter, perhaps, being hastened by the following letter addressed to District Attorney Hall:—

"DEAR SIR:—As Counsel and Attorney for some of the heirs of Harry Burdell, I have long been desirous to secure possession of the house No. 31 Bond street."

"As I gather, Justice Davidson has issued his warrant of commitment against Mrs. Cunningham, and therefore as the house referred to cannot rightfully, and, as I think, not legally, be made a prison, and as it appears to me that the matter of the safe and proper disposition of the accused is with you more than with any one else, I claim that the house, property of my clients, be freed from Mrs. Cunningham's presence."

"Always respectfully,

CHARLES EDWARDS.

"A. OAKLEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney.

"New York, August 13th, 1857."

Mr. Hall upon receipt of this letter dispatched Officer Smith, of the Lower Police Court, to assist Inspector Dilks in removing Mrs. Cunningham from the "Tomb" without further delay. About 9 o'clock, the two officers proceeded to No. 31 Bond street and informed Mrs. Cunningham of their business. Her daughters, Helen, Augusta, and Georgiana were with her; and, as soon as the subject of removing her was broached, Augusta (the eldest) fainted, and was revived with some difficulty only to suffer a relapse. A physician was sent for, but more than two hours passed before she was sufficiently recovered to bear her mother's removal. For some time past Miss Augusta has been afflicted with a nervous disorder, and is subject to fainting fits. Helen, the second daughter, bore the blow with great fortitude, and insisted on accompanying her mother, who still appears to be very ill and weak. Since the arrest of Mrs. Cunningham, her daughter Helen has been almost constantly with her, using every means in her power to alleviate her sufferings.

Everything being arranged, a carriage drew up to the door, and a quantity of clothing and bedding was placed in it, without unnecessary display. The door was thrown open and Mrs. Cunningham was brought out on a mattress by Inspector Dilks and Officer Smith, and carefully placed in the back seat. She was dressed in black, and wore a thick veil over her face, and appeared to be entirely helpless. Her daughter Helen took a seat by her side. The officers next entered the carriage, drew the curtains, and the vehicle was driven down Broadway, toward the Tombs.

As the vehicle drove off the servant girls indulged in all sorts of remarks: "There she goes, and away the devil go with her," said a brawny Irish girl with sleeves rolled up, exposing her red arms. "The devil will get his mate now, faith," exclaimed another. "She's a murdering old hag," chimed in an third; and "what a pity to make such a fuss over her," said a fourth. The domesticities of the vicinity, comprising the greater part of those who witnessed Mrs. Cunningham's departure, were in high glee, and some considerable time elapsed before they left the sidewalks and returned to their household duties.

The carriage arrived at the Tombs at 11 o'clock. When it opened the prison gate a crowd began to collect at once, and in a short time fifty or sixty people had collected around the carriage. The crowd was hurried back, and Mrs. Cunningham was hurried through to the Maron's Office, where Dr. Coyle was in attendance and took her charge. Upon reaching the office she appeared completely prostrated, and was unable to speak. After resting here a while, she was conveyed to the cell which she occupied on a former occasion.

Lord John Russell's measure in favor of the Jews proposes to extend the arrangement in courts of law, whereby individuals are permitted to swear in that mode not binding on their own conscience, to both Houses of Parliament.

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